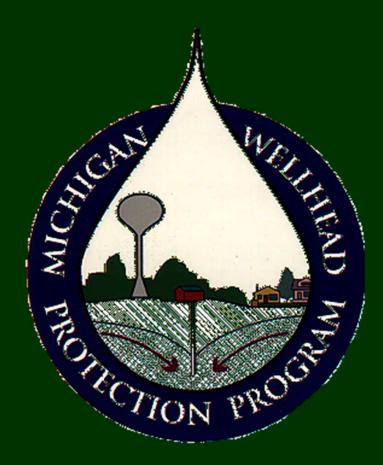
Michigan Wellhead Protection Program



What is Wellhead Protection?

- Nationwide effort to protect groundwater used by public water supply systems
- Resulted from amendments to Section 1428 of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act in 1986
- Required the states develop and implement a wellhead protection program (WHPP)
- Required WHPPs address "seven elements"
- Michigan's WHPP approved by EPA in 1991.

What it is not!



Seven Elements of WHPP

- 1) Roles and Responsibilities: identify WHPP team
- 2) Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA): delineate the area that contributes groundwater to wells
- 3) Sources of Contamination: inventory sources of contamination within the WHPA.
- 4) Management: develop methods/plan to manage the WHPA and minimize threat to water supply (e.g. land-use restrictions, BMPs)
- 5) Contingency Planning: personnel, equipment and procedures to respond to water supply emergencies
- 6) New Wells: incorporate new sources into WHPP
- 7) Public Outreach and Education: involve the community administrators, customers, etc.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

JAMESTOWN VIRGINIA'S SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

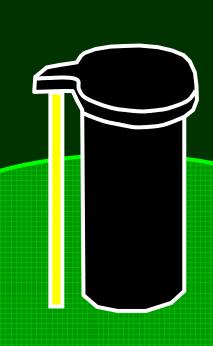
THE PROCLAMATION - 1610

"There shall be no man or woman dare to wash any unclean linen, wash clothes...nor rinse or make clean any kettle, pot or pan, or any suchlike vessel within twenty feet of the old well or new pump. Nor shall anyone aforesaid within less than a quarter mile of the fort, dare to do the necessities of nature, since by these unmanly, slothful, and loathsome immodesties, the whole fort may be choked and poisoned."

Governor Gage

Traditional Approach to Protecting GW Supplies

- Maintain Isolation Distance from "minor" and "major" sources
- Minor or Sanitary Protection Radius
 - Community 200 feet
 - **Noncommunity** 75 feet
- Major existing and potential contaminant sources
 - LUST, landfills, 201 Sites, bulk chemical storage
 - Community 2000 feet
 - Noncommunity 800 feet

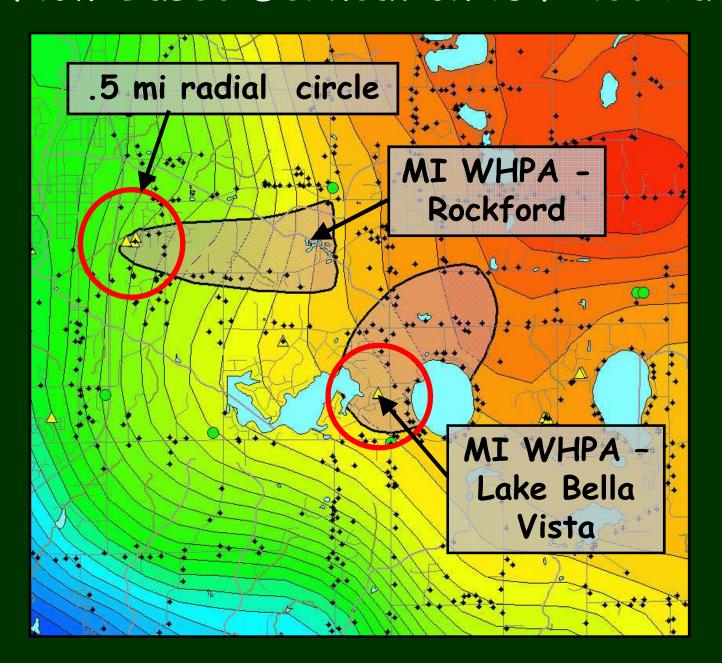


Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA)

The surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water well or wellfield

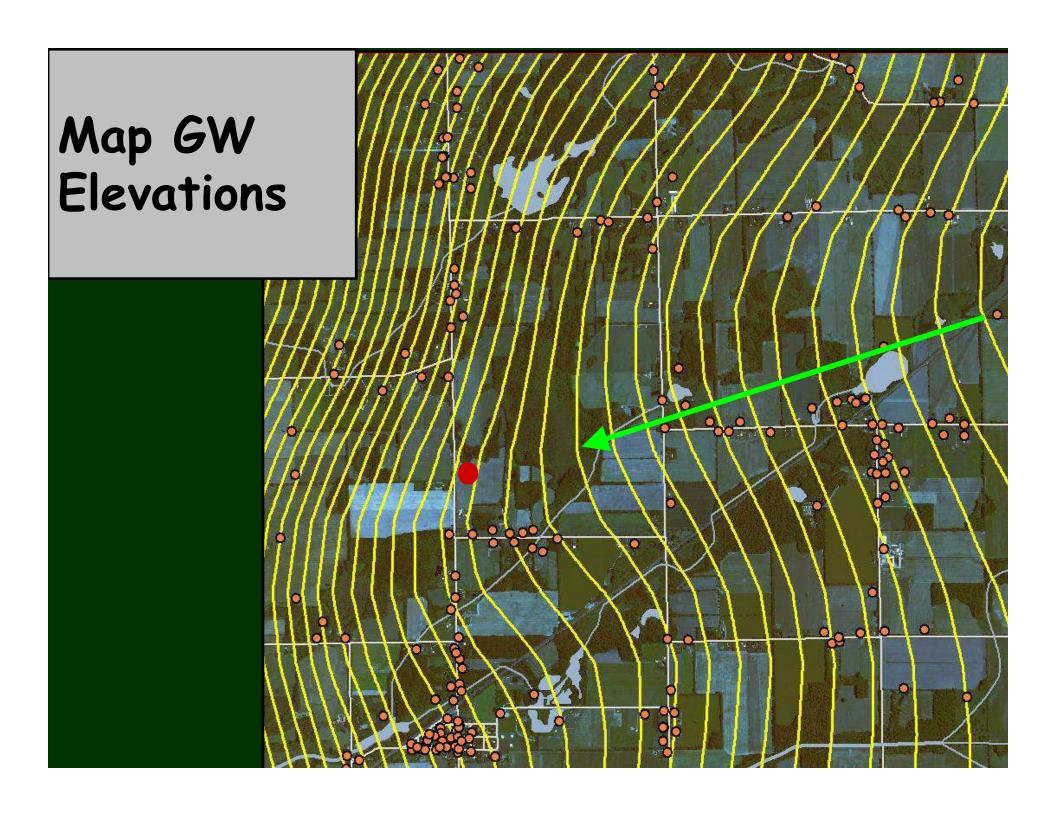
WHPA = 10 year time-of-travel

GW Flow-Based Delineation vs Fixed Radius

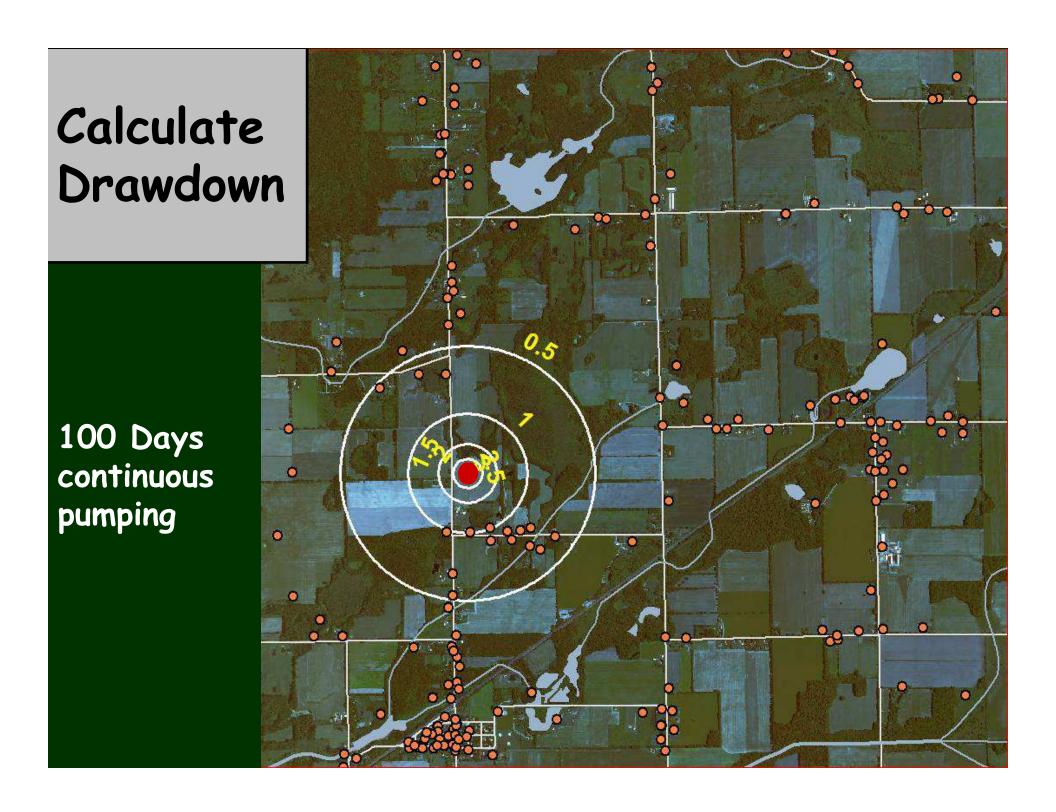


What information is need to delineate WHPA?

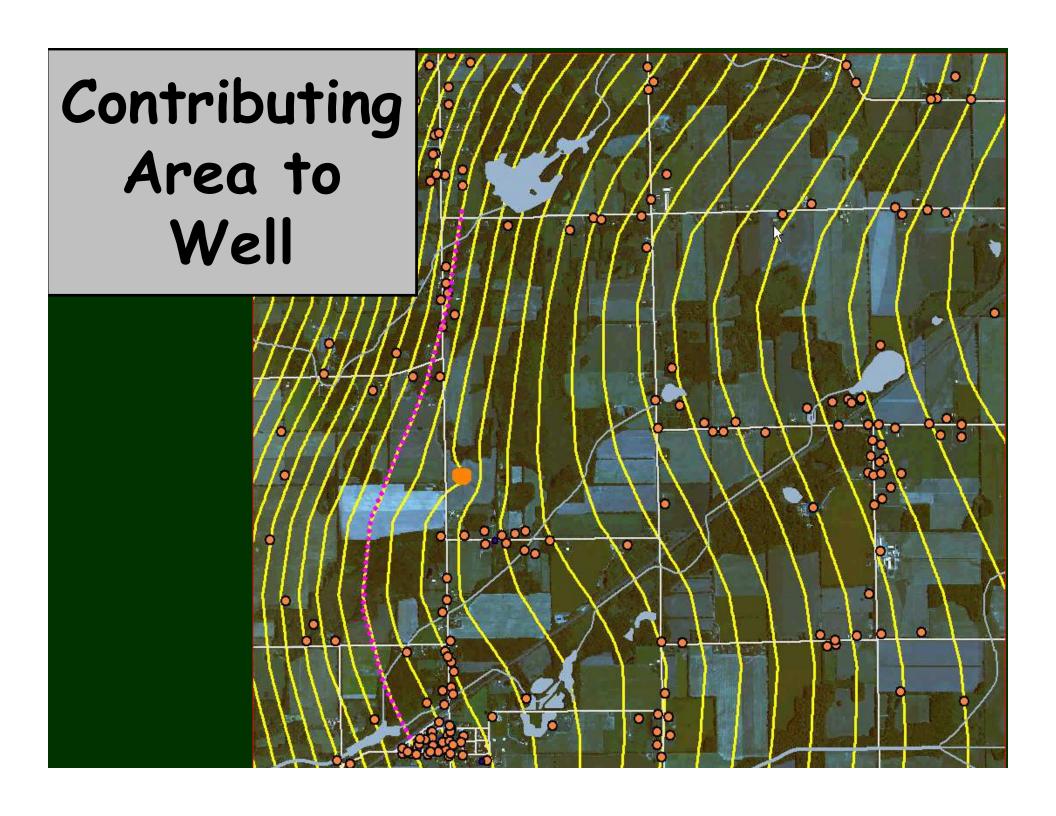
- · Well Location
- · GW Elevations
- Hydraulic
 Conductivity
- · Pumping Rate

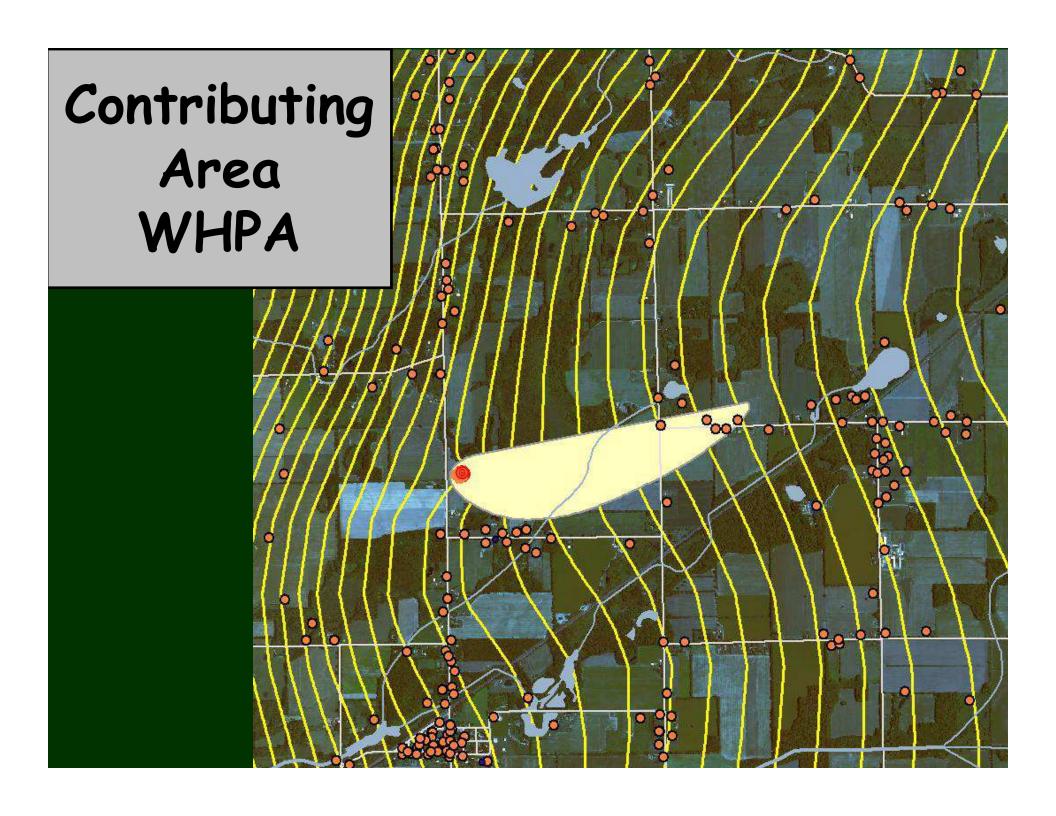


GW Flow No Pumping



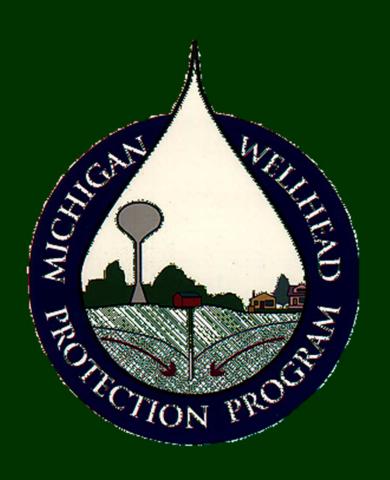






MGMT

Michigan
Groundwater
Management
Tool



MGMT



A tool for analyzing groundwater flow using available data

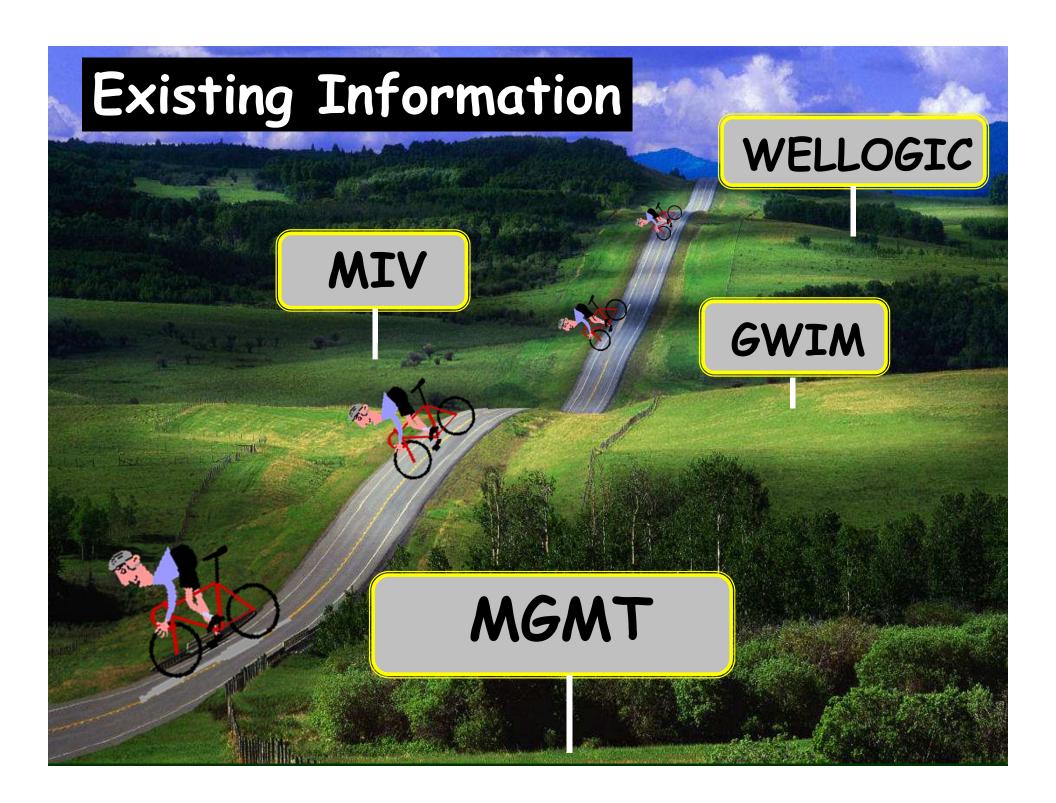
- · Delineating WHPAs
- · Contaminant migration
- · Groundwater flow direction







Why Not Use Existing Information?



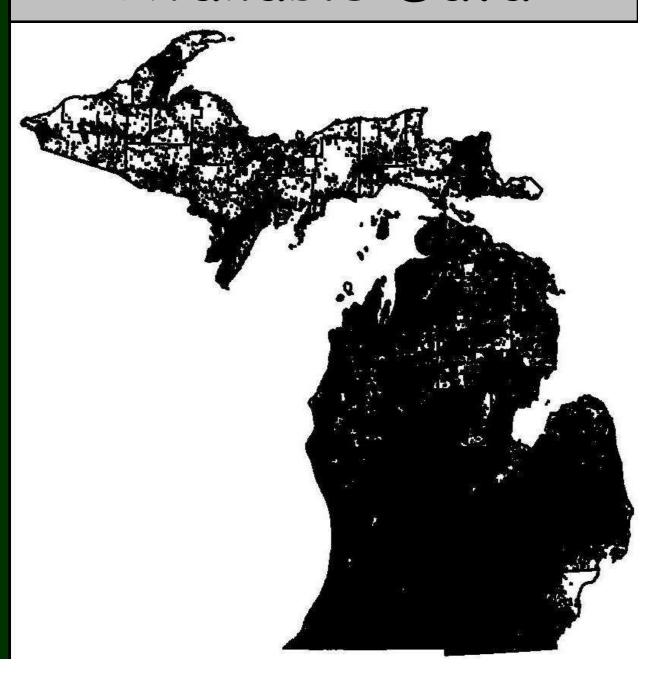
NECESSARY INFORMATION

- · GW Elevation Map
- Hydraulic
 Conductivity
- · Well Location
- · Pumping Rate

WELLOGIC

- Water Well Database
- ~541,000 Records
- Well Locations
 - Lat/Long
- GW Elevations
 - Land Surface
 - Static Water Level
- K Estimates
 - From the GWIM Project
 - Lithology and Land System based

Available Data



Information from Water Well and Pump Record

Location

Land Surface Elevation

Static Water Level

Static
Water = 850 ft amsl
Elevation

Geology K Assignment



DOP-2017 (4/2010)

Fage 1 of 1

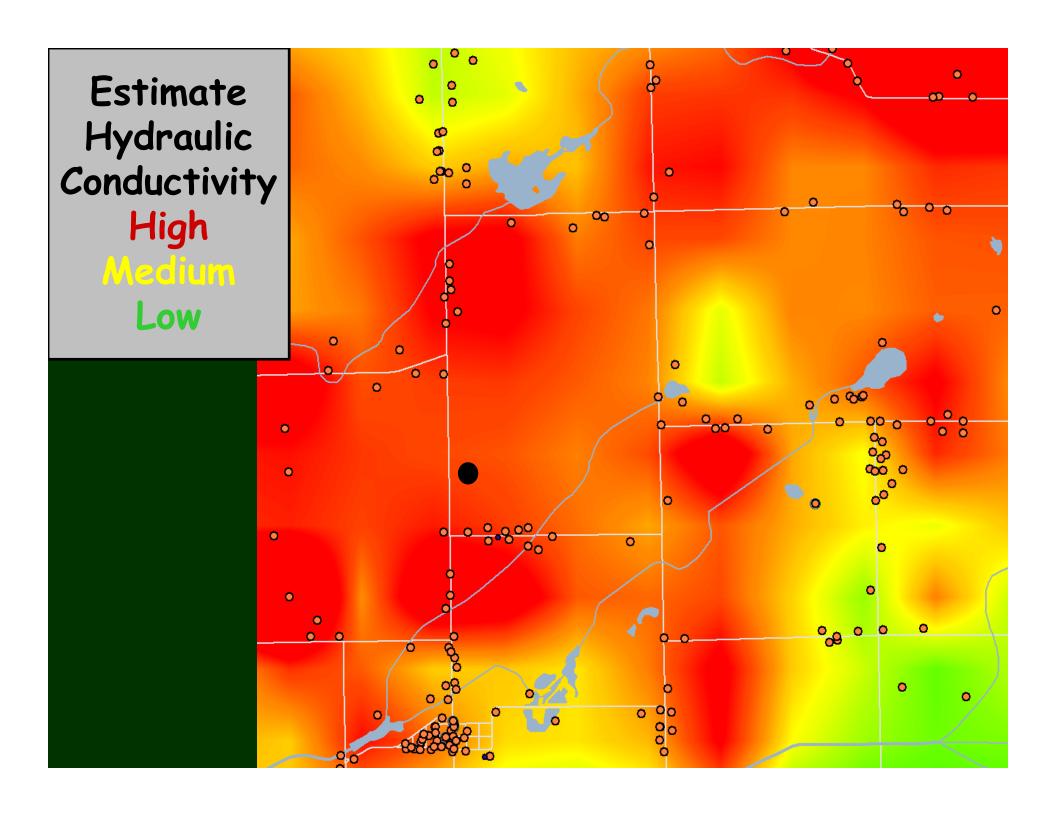
Water Well And Pump Record



2017/2000 B:34 PM

Completion is required under authority of Part 127 Act 365 PA 1978
Failure to comply is a misdemeanor.

Portroit Misc County: Keet Township: Solo Source (D/Well No: Towns Ranger Beatlers Well Status: WOOK: 10% THW. Inactive 2009045 001 Well ID: 41000007355 Distance and Direction from Road intersection: SUMBHINE PIELDS DAY CARE. Elevention: 570 ft. Well Owner: TICCLER, HAROLD Nell Address. Owner Address: Longitude: -85.8718485386 14661 WHITE CREAVE 14909 WHITE CRIL AVE. Berhard of Corrections Intercolation-Was DEDAR SPRINGE, MI 49019 CEDAR SPRINGS, Nº 49019 Drilling Method: Cable Tool Pump tradelled: Yes Pump translation Only: No West Depth: 45.00 ft. Well thes: Type Roublid. Purpo trustalisticos District Wall Type: Bellscenest Data Completed: 9/12/1985 Manufacturer: Other Fump Type: Submersible Model Humber: Plump Capacity: D.GPM Classing Type: Sheel - black Clusting Joint: Threaded & coupled Drop Pipe Length: 50:00 ft. Fump Voltage: Crasing Fitting: Drive shoe Drop Pipe Disensier: Driffing Record (D: Draw Down Saul Used: Dispersion: 4.00 in to 40.00 ft, depth Preniture Tank Installed: No Programs Rolled Valve Installed: Simulation's Static Winner Level: 10,00 ft. Selpe Grade spoth to **Formation Description** Bas Pumping level 20,00 ft, after 1,00 km, at 40 GPM 10.00 Grayel & Clay Red City 35,00 Skreen Installed: Yes Filter Packad: No. Stand Westfeldig 10,00 45.00 Blank: 0.00 S. Above Skireen Dismeder: 3.75 in. Exceen Material Type: Short Linigiti Set Detrevery 10.00 40,00 ft av 43,00 ft \$ 00 ft. Geology Assessive: Welthard Completion: Piters adapter Newway Source of Populbia Contemination: Driffing Machine Operator Harris: Employment - Unknown Distance Directions Seption tack 100 6 See ! Contractor Types: Linknown Reg Hot 2024 Altrandoned Well Ploggest: No. Reason Not Plugged: Burdrenn Addreso: Water Well Contractor's Certification This well was drilled under my supervision and this report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Signature of Registered Contractor Date General Remarks: Other Remarks: Purp Manufaction: DECATUR PUMP CO.

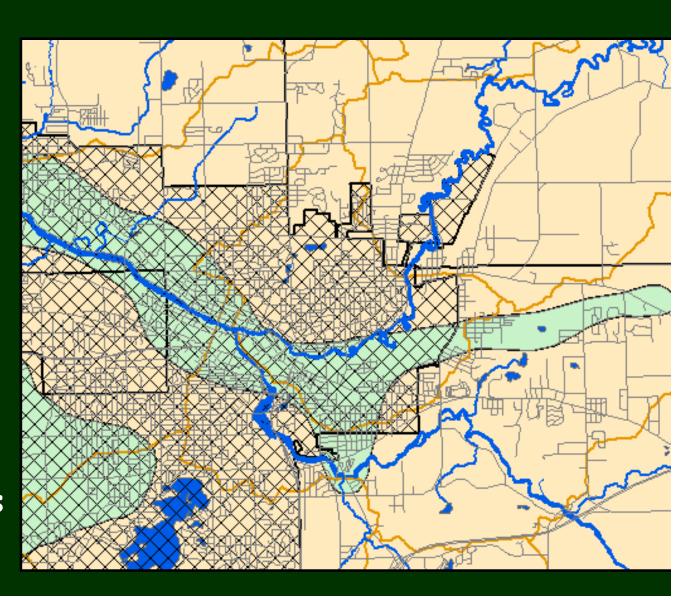


-Michigan Geographic Data Library

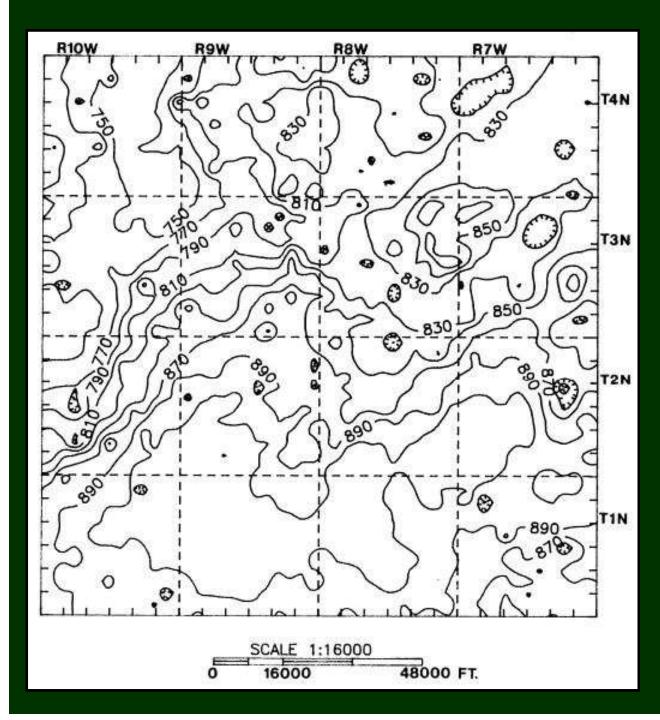
Other Available Data

- Politicalboundaries
- -Roads
- -Lakes
- -Rivers
- Watershed boundaries
- -Air photos
- -Geologic maps

etc.



How Do We Map GW Elevations and Determine GW Flow Directions From Available Data?



Potentiometric Surface from WELLOGIC Data

Basic Kriging

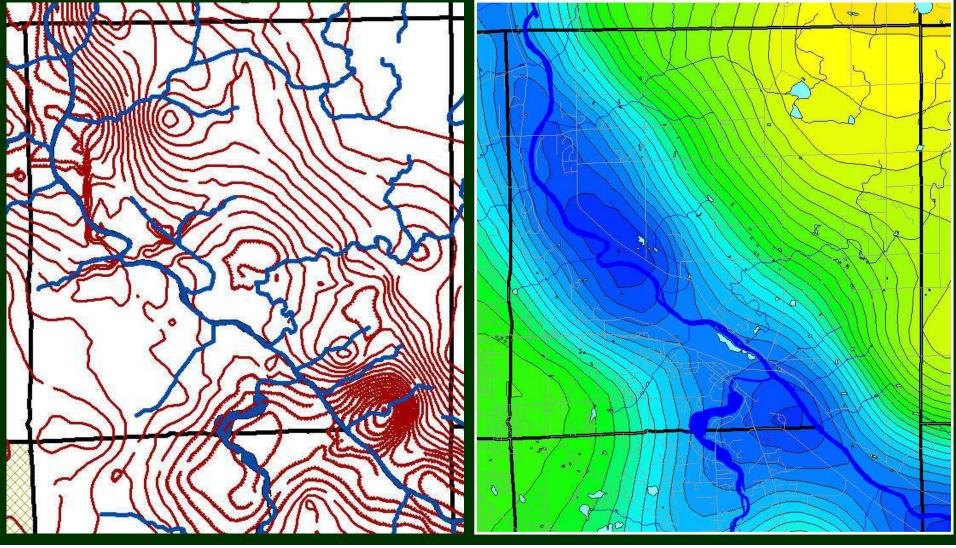
Data Processing

- · Using water well records only
- Remove noise and data errors
 - Filtering
 - Outlier analysis
- Kriging
 - Data interpolation
 - Smooth surface depicting GW flow

Filtering and Outlier Analysis



Potentiometric Surface Comparison Standard Kriging MGMT Kriging



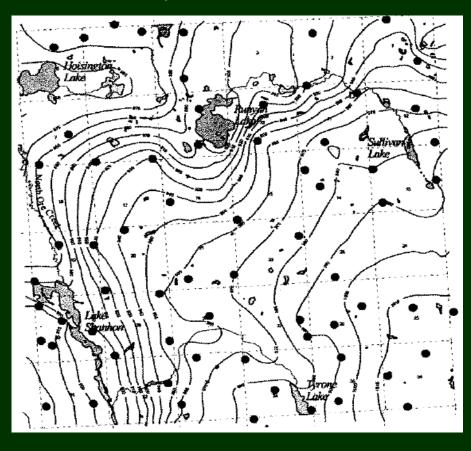
What Did We Do to Show That Our Data Processing Resulting in Correct GW Flow Directions?

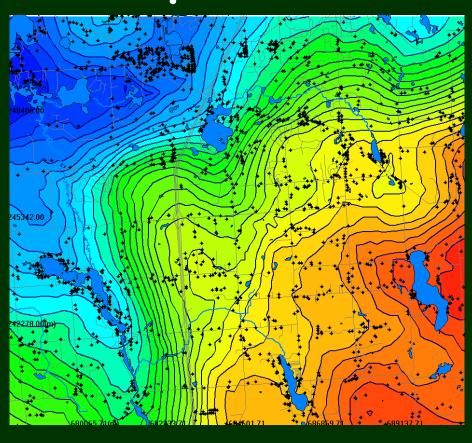
Comparison Between
Field-Generated Maps
And
MGMT-Generated Maps

FIELD versus MGMT

Measured - 66 points

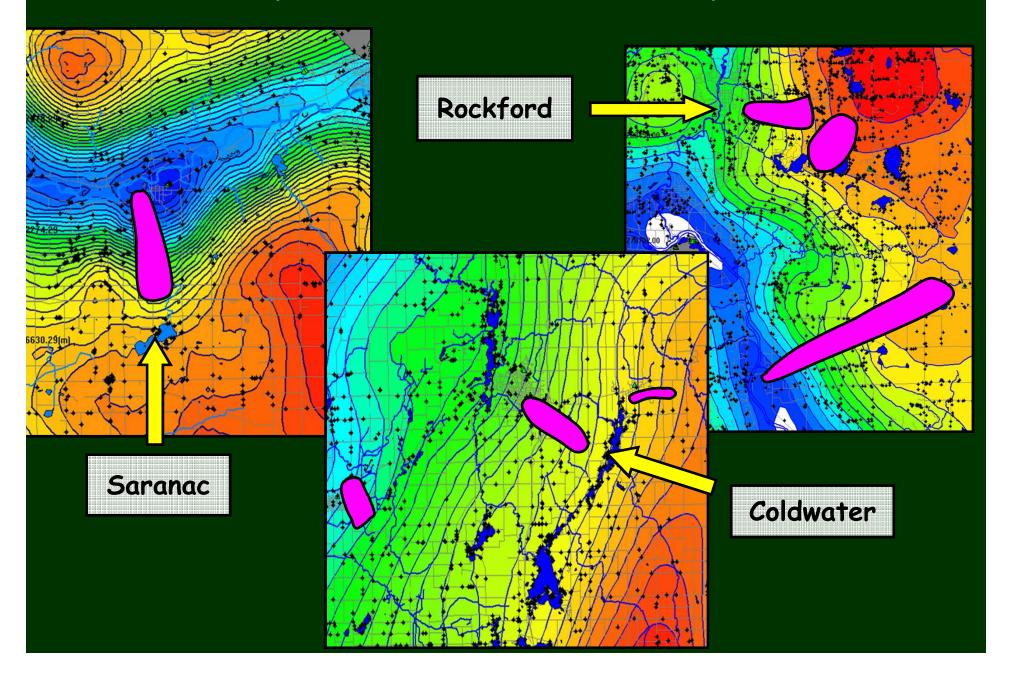
MGMT - 1737 points





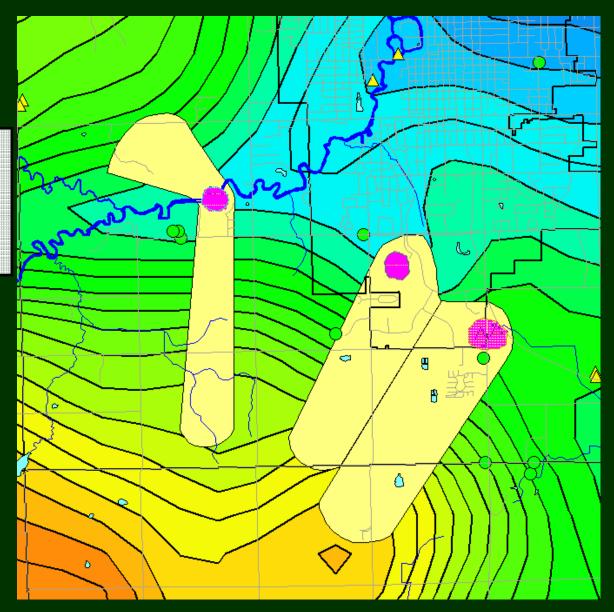
Comparison between Orientation of Traditional WHPAs and MGMT Maps

GW flow direction Verification



Compare traditional WHPA delineation with MGMT delineation

City of Mount Pleasant



Proposed Uses of MGMT

- Delineation of "Provisional" WHPAs:
 - Community water supplies without the resources to complete WHPA delineations
 - Nontransient, Noncommunity water supplies
 - Completed district by district
- >Evaluation of new well sites
 - Community
 - Non-Community systems

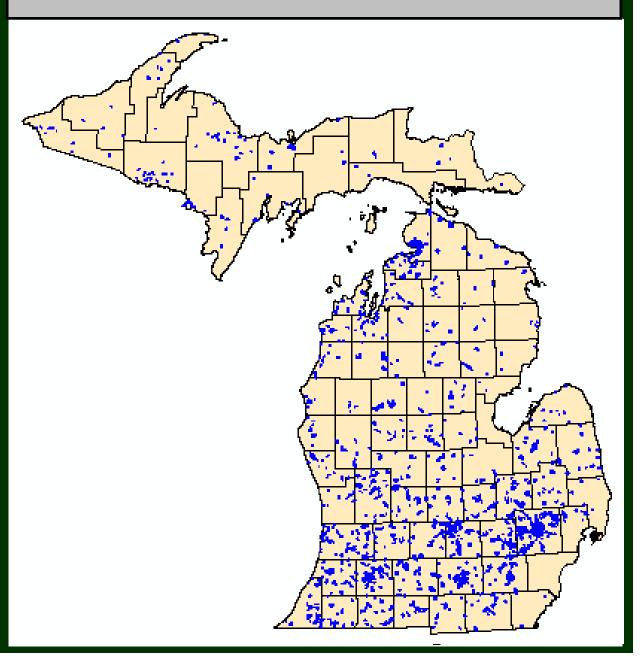
Note on Provisional WHPAs

- Traditional WHPAs are differentiated from Provisional WHPAs
- Wellhead Protection activities in both are eligible for grant funds
- They do not eliminate the need or value of traditional WHPA delineations

Community Water Supply Database

- 3,427 Wells
 Confirmed
 Locations
 Lat-Long
- WHPAS
 Traditional 329
 Provisional 890
 Low Tritium 53
 Total 1272

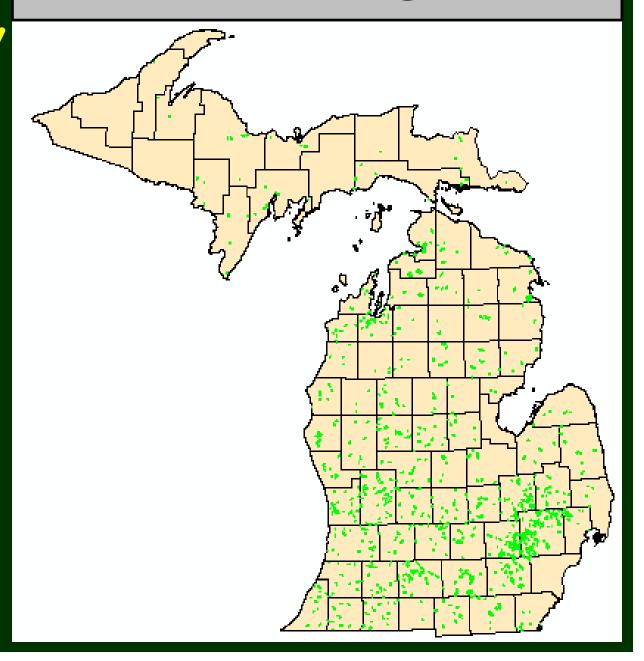
Available Data



Nontransient Noncommunity Water Supplies

- 1,841 Wells
 Location
 Confirmed
 with
 Wellogic
- Provisional WHPAs1394

Available Data



Prost—MGWIT WHPA STATISTICS

Argaeof With Agan 1270 WH96A \$161601.22 mi²

Low Vulnerability

53 SWP As - 158.14 mi²

1394 WWPAs - 814.46 mi²

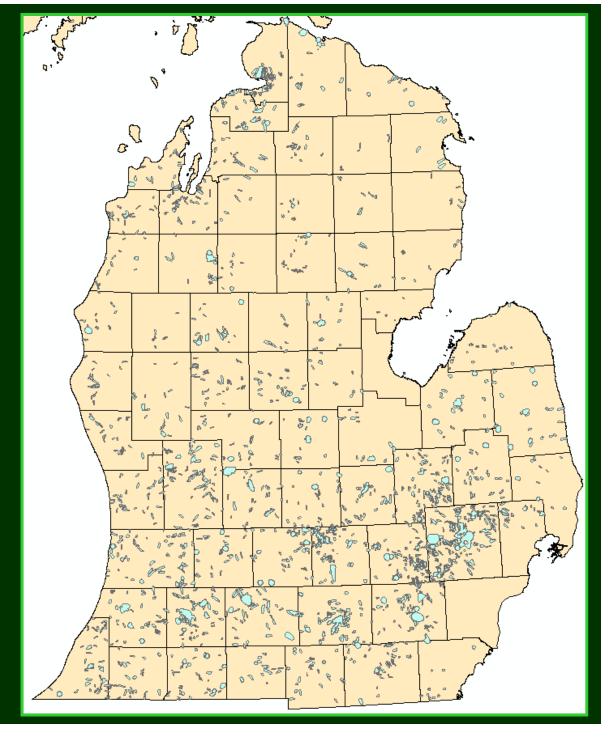
Traditional

329 WHP+Star646.69 mi²

2664 WHPAFotal415.68 mi²

382 SWPAs or WHPAs WHPAs Referentage

2.498 % Pre-MGMT: 0.832%



Pre – MGMT WHPA STATISTICS

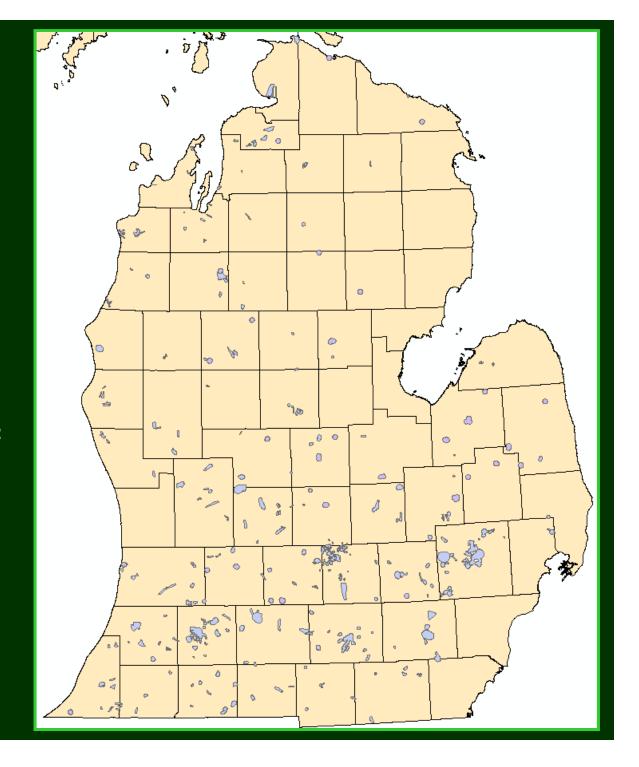
Area of Michigan 96,716 mi²

Low Vulnerability 53 SWPAs - 158.14 mi²

Traditional 329 WHPAs - 646.69 mi²

Total
382 SWPAs or WHPAs
804.83 mi²

Pre-MGMT: 0.832%



Post – MGMT WHPA STATISTICS

Type I WHPAs 1270 WHPAs – 1601.22 mi²

Type II NTR WHPAs

1394 WWPAs – 814.46 mi²

Total 2664 WHPAs – 2415.68 mi²

WHPAs as Percentage 2.498 %

